

NEW ADVERTISEM

WILLIAM HENRY DOYLE, DECEASED

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made on the 13th day of September, 1886, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all Persons having Claims against the Estate of the above named **WILLIAM HENRY DOYLE**, late of Anam in the Empire of China, who died at Hongkong on the 21st day of July, 1886, and to whose personal Estate and Effects in Hongkong, Victoria, and elsewhere, the Will annexed, together with the Undersigned on the 13th day of September, 1886, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in the above mentioned Order, are required to submit in writing particulars of their Claims to the Undersigned on or before the day of October, 1886, after which time the said Undersigned will proceed to distribute the said Estate among the Persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims which he shall then have had notice of.

ANDREW J. LEACH
Administrator of the Estate of the late
WILLIAM HENRY DOYLE, Decedent
45, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Dated the 18th September, 1886.

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA SUEZ
(WITH STOP AT COLOMBO AND COLOMBO)
SHOULD INDEMNIFY FREIGHT
THE P. & O. N. Co.'s Steamship

will leave for this route on the 16th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent
Hongkong, 15th September, 1886.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
LIMITED.**

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Harris, will be dispatched for the
Ports TO-DAY, the 16th instant, at T

For Freight apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1886.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSENGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS
THE Company's Steamer

"ANADYR."
Captain Delandrie, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI.
TO-DAY, the 16th inst, at Six P.M.
G. DE CHEFREAUX
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1886.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSENGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS
THE Company's Steamer

"VOLGA."
Captain du Temple, will be despatched for
KORTAT and KOHAMA.

G. DE COURCELLE
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 15th September, 1886.
 FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGATA
 THE Steamship
 "MASSALIA."
 Captain G. Petersen, will be despatched
 the above Ports on SATURDAY, the
 inst., at TEN A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SIEMSEN &
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 16th September, 1886.
 DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
 LIMITED.
 FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHEE
 THE Company's Steamship
 "THALES,"
 Captain Goddard, will be despatched for

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at NINE A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
 General Managers
 Hongkong, 16th September, 1886.

UNION LINE.
 FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA
 THE Steamship
 "ANTONIO."
 Captain Wallace, will be despatched
 above Ports on **TUESDAY**, the 21st
 at **FOUR P.M.**
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Agents.

11734
COM. NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UN
COMPANIES.

STEAM FOR
BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, PENANG
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN
PORT SAID, NAPLES, LEGH
GENOVA, AND MARSEILLES
(Taking Cargo at through rates to all ME
RANIAN AND LEVANTINE Ports, O
and ALEXANDRIA, and also to New Y

THE Company's Steamship
"R. RUBATTINO,"
will be despatched as above on or ab
28th September.
The Steamer has splendid Accom

Stewardess.
For Further Particulars regarding
and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ,
Agents,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1883.

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from
Antwerp, Havre, and Bordeaux, &
"YOROUBA", and "ETRELANDE"
"GUES", in connection with above
are hereby informed that their Goods
exception of Opium, Treasure, and
are being landed and stored at their risk.
Company's Godowns, whence delivery
obtained immediately after landing.
Optical Cargo will be forwarded or
imbursement is received from the Com
before Noon. To-MORROW (Thurs
requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
Undersigned.

DAY, the 22nd instant, at NOON, subject to rent and landing charges at per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or the 25th instant (SATURDAY), or it will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPE
Agent,

Hongkong, 15th September, 1899.

[illegible]

meant to stop the protests. In fact, the government had already decided to proceed in very different directions from what they were. During the whole time there was only one proclamation issued to the people, and it was not about the protests. It was about the appearance of real dissidents in the country, and it was signed by the Catholic Bishop, everyone knew that the government had no intention of endorsing the proclamation. It was planning to turn from Pa Hsien into a scandalous proceedings against the dissidents. The government was taking a mile away. During all the time the troubles were in progress in Pa Hsien, quietness reigned on the opposite side of the river. Why? Not because the dissidents are not a risk to the government. More important, the dissidents are Christians. On the contrary, the inhabitants of Kiang-poh are well known to be very hostile to them, and on this occasion the government was great over the dissidents. The government was very strong, and had three or four efficient officials in charge the same towns. They have been enacted as the Pa Hsien district, the theatre of. On the second day of the protest, where there was much noise and threatening language used; but suddenly a large force of the magistrate's most able assistants put in an appearance. They were in a short lecture and ordered them to listen. In his little discourse he simply told them that there was to be no trouble in the district, and at once and the law put in force. Instead of such cases as district magistrates had authority to discipline any man, but has the power to punish any offender unjustly, at least one may say that the government is not a very fit, and if the delinquent dies he is not the person indicted, the magistrate, being a self-appointed and jury, can report the case to the government and the government will not question. The trouble in Kiang-poh the officials charge quickly called for the nearest towns of *tsung* and gave the order to hold an informing conference. The government was not for any trouble that might arise.

[illegible]

The "Comité permanent agricole, industriel et commercial" founded in Tonquin a time ago has held two sittings at Hanoi. The organisation of an exhibition to be held at Hanoi in 1905 has been taken in hand, and it is hoped that the first meeting will be opened on the 1st January next latest. Amongst other matters engaged upon by the Committee is the improvement of the roads, the purchase of horses and cattle, the establishment of irrigation works, etc.

The *Asiatik in Tonkin* publishes the following telegram dated the instant, from the Ministry of Customs at Laokai:—"The improvement, considerable improvements to the commercial movement promises to be greatly between this and the next year. The trade in opium between China and Tonkin prohibited. It would be interesting to where the opium referred to by the C. Superintendent comes from."

COCHIN CHINA.
SAIGON.

The *Sigoinois* records the following case of a seizure of a French officer which occurred on the steamer *Francis Garnier* on the 11th inst. M. Monnier, lieutenant of the 1st Foreign Regiment, was in charge of the post at Laila, a small hamlet near Chaulieu. The military residence assigned to him, the military conditions under which he was to be housed, were the least in almost complete accord with his rank, so much so that he was seriously disturbed and he had to be removed. He was being brought away in the *Francis Garnier*, as he was on his way to throw to break away from those in charge and throw himself in the water. Not such

in this he appeared to make up his mind
main quietly in his cabin. This idea of
was, however, fixed in his mind, and taking
vantage of a moment when the doctor who
panied him turned his back for a moment
at his request, the port, with one bound he
the bulwarks and threw himself in the
The vessel was stopped immediately, the
search for the body proved fruitless.

[illegible]

not to stop the troubles here. The people here are of different languages from what they were. During the whole time there was only one proclamation issued that had any appearance of real disapproval of the rioting, and that was issued by the British Consul, Mr. Cathcart, to the effect that everyone who has no intention of enforcing the proclamation, is it pleasing to turn from Ta Hsien and the unduly proceedings enacted there, and take refuge at King ping, not a mile away, during the time the trouble is going on. During the time, quietness reigned in the opposite side of the river. And why? Not because the people have any quider, or are known to be more friendly towards the Christians. The Christians of King ping are well known to be very hard to them, and on this occasion there was great excitement there on the second day of the riots in Chungking, and had there been some official in charge, he would have been called on to go to the Pao Hsien district was the theatre of. On the second day of the riots a crowd collected at the Catholic Mission premises, where there was much noise and a threatening of the people, and suddenly a number of the magistrate's most trusted assistants put in an appearance, headed by a short leonine character, who gave the crowd a short lecture and ordered them to disperse. He said to his friends, "I told them that there was to be no trouble there, and that any man attempting to create such would be arrested once and the law put in force against him." He goes no district magistrate has authority to arrest an offender, and the power to beat a prisoner until life is almost extinct, then to charge him with almost any crime he may think

and if the delinquent dies from the punishment inflicted, the magistrate, being a Chinese, procrustes and jerry, can report to his friend in his case he may please to mention. In the present case, the trouble in Kiang-nan, the official in charge quickly called together the trustees of the schools of *huan-an* and gave them instructions. He said that he would hold them responsible for any trouble that might arise in their towns. To the more distant heads of clans he issued private instructions. The new gentry were regarded and as aristocratic characters were allowed to enter. The barriers through the streets were watched, the magistrate himself receiving the reports to see that everything was in order. He issued no more and no more trouble. The magistrate said that the Chinese mean any way, and nothing. He issued no written public commands at all, but that private orders he did issue he had carried out, and quiet was almost immediately restored. The result of this action of the official is that the Chinese are now proof that the Chinese can be preserved in China under almost any circumstance when the officials are determined that it shall be maintained.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

worked in one of the boats. The *Custellano* was able to do very little, notwithstanding the appliances she took with her. The *Compton* is full of water; which does not wash through but is stagnant, and her crew are very dangerous to walk as the rime, some of which the cargo principally consisted, is in a state of fermentation; making it almost impossible to go down below. She had been blown about down had to be hauled up again immediately. During the time which elapsed before the wrecking of the vessel and its being placed under guard at the mouth of the river, several of the laboring islands had leaved her, as well as all the brass and iron fittings had been taken away. Some of the thieves appeared to have got over their first fright, and were seen prowling about the ruins. In the morning, however, I found in the hold, death no doubt having resulted from apoplexy. The *Custellano* has brought very little back with her from the wreck.

TONQUIN.

The Comité permanent agricole, industrial, et commerciale¹ founded in Tonquin a short time ago has held two sittings at Hanoi. The organization of an exhibition to be held at Hanoi has been taken in hand, and it will be inaugurated by the Emperor on the January next at the latest. Amongst other matters engaging the attention of the Committee is the development

The *Zenais du Tonkin* publishes the following telegram, dated the 1st instant, from the Superintendent of Customs at "Lao-kei":—"Trade is improving; commerce and importations of opium; the commercial movement promises to increase greatly between this and the end of the year." Under the treaty between France and China trade in opium between Indochina and Tonkin is prohibited. It is therefore interesting to know where the opium referred to by the Customs Superintendent comes from.

COCHIN-CHINA.

SAIGON.

The *Saigonais* records the following sad case of suicide of a French officer which occurred on the morning of *March 17* on the 1st inst. —M. Menardi, French Officer of Marines, had lately been sent as helper in charge of the post at Yank-ai, a small hamlet near Chang-lo. The full and necessary residence assigned to him, the unfortunate officer would have had to pass three months at least, in almost complete solitude, and him so much that his reason was seriously disturbed and he had to be removed. He was being brought away in the *Francis* when he was being taken on board to be taken to break away from those in charge of him and throw himself in the water. Not succeeding in this he appeared to make up his mind to remain quietly in his cabin. The idea of suicide came into his mind and, taking advantage of a moment when the doctor was asleep, he turned his back for a moment to open, at his request, the port, with one bound he cleared the bulwarks and threw himself in the river. The vessel was stopped immediately, but the search for the body proved fruitless.

1971-1972. The first year was a very dry one, and the second year was a very wet one. The third year was a very dry one, and the fourth year was a very wet one. The fifth year was a very dry one, and the sixth year was a very wet one. The seventh year was a very dry one, and the eighth year was a very wet one. The ninth year was a very dry one, and the tenth year was a very wet one. The eleventh year was a very dry one, and the twelfth year was a very wet one. The thirteenth year was a very dry one, and the fourteenth year was a very wet one. The fifteenth year was a very dry one, and the sixteenth year was a very wet one. The seventeenth year was a very dry one, and the eighteenth year was a very wet one. The nineteenth year was a very dry one, and the twentieth year was a very wet one. The twenty-first year was a very dry one, and the twenty-second year was a very wet one. The twenty-third year was a very dry one, and the twenty-fourth year was a very wet one. The twenty-fifth year was a very dry one, and the twenty-sixth year was a very wet one. The twenty-seventh year was a very dry one, and the twenty-eighth year was a very wet one. The twenty-ninth year was a very dry one, and the thirtieth year was a very wet one. The thirty-first year was a very dry one, and the thirty-second year was a very wet one. The thirty-third year was a very dry one, and the thirty-fourth year was a very wet one. The thirty-fifth year was a very dry one, and the thirty-sixth year was a very wet one. The thirty-seventh year was a very dry one, and the thirty-eighth year was a very wet one. The thirty-ninth year was a very dry one, and the fortieth year was a very wet one. The forty-first year was a very dry one, and the forty-second year was a very wet one. The forty-third year was a very dry one, and the forty-fourth year was a very wet one. The forty-fifth year was a very dry one, and the forty-sixth year was a very wet one. The forty-seventh year was a very dry one, and the forty-eighth year was a very wet one. The forty-ninth year was a very dry one, and the fiftieth year was a very wet one. The fifty-first year was a very dry one, and the fifty-second year was a very wet one. The fifty-third year was a very dry one, and the fifty-fourth year was a very wet one. The fifty-fifth year was a very dry one, and the fifty-sixth year was a very wet one. The fifty-seventh year was a very dry one, and the fifty-eighth year was a very wet one. The fifty-ninth year was a very dry one, and the sixtieth year was a very wet one. The sixty-first year was a very dry one, and the sixty-second year was a very wet one. The sixty-third year was a very dry one, and the sixty-fourth year was a very wet one. The sixty-fifth year was a very dry one, and the sixty-sixth year was a very wet one. The sixty-seventh year was a very dry one, and the sixty-eighth year was a very wet one. The sixty-ninth year was a very dry one, and the seventieth year was a very wet one. The seventy-first year was a very dry one, and the seventy-second year was a very wet one. The seventy-third year was a very dry one, and the seventy-fourth year was a very wet one. The seventy-fifth year was a very dry one, and the seventy-sixth year was a very wet one. The seventy-seventh year was a very dry one, and the seventy-eighth year was a very wet one. The seventy-ninth year was a very dry one, and the eightieth year was a very wet one. The eighty-first year was a very dry one, and the eighty-second year was a very wet one. The eighty-third year was a very dry one, and the eighty-fourth year was a very wet one. The eighty-fifth year was a very dry one, and the eighty-sixth year was a very wet one. The eighty-seventh year was a very dry one, and the eighty-eighth year was a very wet one. The eighty-ninth year was a very dry one, and the ninetieth year was a very wet one. The ninety-first year was a very dry one, and the ninety-second year was a very wet one. The ninety-third year was a very dry one, and the ninety-fourth year was a very wet one. The ninety-fifth year was a very dry one, and the ninety-sixth year was a very wet one. The ninety-seventh year was a very dry one, and the ninety-eighth year was a very wet one. The ninety-ninth year was a very dry one, and the hundredth year was a very wet one.

In connection with the subject of the pro-

In view of the above figures is there any advantage in a dollar loan for which the colony would have to pay half

a missionary troubles at Chungk

tion has any influence on the *fengshui* of the district, how does it happen that these things are on the ground?" If the

The large increase in the duty on foreign

memorial to the Throne, published in the *Peking Gazette*, and translated by our Shanghai morning contemporary, that official report

would doubtless prefer, if possible, to see a further reduction of duty in India moving in the matter.

who asked the crew to come up because the side
as a light on the north-east side. He I was
light seven or eight li off. He saw that vessel.
at the stern of the innk was burning. ward

The time by my watch was then 3.50. Light
ween the gangway and the stern of the but a
When I first saw the junk she was for- view.
e. I took a good look at her; I could shorter

the junk was bumping alongside, that time the boats obscured my view soon as the junk passed us we sailed and rounded the ship—doing both

On the 12th June, about twelve
four, I went on deck, and as I turned
to my cabin I heard a knock on the
Just before this I had heard the

I have no difficulty in coming to the
 at their evidence on that point is not
 at all. Then you have various discre-
 iterations in the evidence relating to

officials have investigated the matter accordingly. Each of you, whether or not, is equally the tenderly loved

closed the case for the plaintiffs.
 speech, in opening the case for the defence,
 say it please your Lordship, I shall be
 ly short, because I feel the evidence that

but I imagined—when I saw her that
been in contact with us. She was
gside, about the main rigging, when I

quarters, and a gong, a bell.

The night was dark, and the junkmen all brought their bundles or boxes, and the master had his joss.

our. She had no light. I struck the
at the same time I heard the whistle.
was very dark, with no stars visible.
truck us on the port side. I was on

was the man on the look-out who
saw the steamer's light first.
The other point in the plaintiffs' state-
ment is rather important, as I think it

tion has any influence on the *fengshui* of the district, how does it happen that these things are on the ground?" If the

...after the collision, but I don't propose
to go into it in detail now. I shall now place
Mudie in the witness box.

William Wells Wilson said—I am chief of the *Thibet*; I was not on duty at the collision, except my usual duty called at any time. I was in my berth

when I saw the junk. The junk was
edge on to me. Had it not been that
ere edge on I think I should have seen
rd of a mile or so distant. I was con-

acting Attorney-General—I went on at the same time as Pedro. I saw a light long after I went on watch. It was on the side. We struck the gong for that

ore was a vessel on the port bow, so Captain Mudie's evidence with of the two watchmen they seem remarkable way. The watchmen.

though the official complaint is a purely
 legal one. The Chinese Authorities are

Stoked for the defendants. Long Cha, another seaman on board the plaintiffs' junk, said on the morning in question he was on deck. He saw the junk's light

the bridge at the time. About ten
afterwards I told the second officer to

at when I saw the lantern on the post. I
 imagine the reason I did not see it before
 at it was not alight. I will not swear it
 at alight, but I did not see it.

a junk go past me. I could see her at right
e of which was hanging over the bow. form the

and three for right ahead—I heard one smash
most at the time I blew the whistle; it
saw.
loss that I could not say whether it was
me. I
r after. There was a Chinaman on the
could

angles. If we had not ported just before the collision we should have struck at right angles: so

about up to the bulkhead which I junk struck the steamer forward of was very much lower than us, but I was out she struck us about 15 feet before the with

the collision the junk showed no dark night
showed me after a lantern on the would be

could not give a satisfactory explanation of the close proximity of the two witnesses, certainly the majority of them, altered his statements time after time.

And I think your Lordship will agree it
most impossible for them to give any

the same pipe the captain spoke of the course that the Captain